IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraphs of the specification as follows:

Page 6, the Paragraph beginning with the words "FIG. 1 illustrates..."

FIG. 1 illustrates a typical band diagram for a multi-band communications system. In currently contemplated wireless communications systems, a mobile station that is attempting to begin service will tune to each possible frequency in a preferred set of frequencies and determine whether a system is available at that frequency. In FIG. 1, the channel numbers of the preferred frequency assignments are 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 225, 250, and 275, which corresponds to bands **200a**, **200b**, **200c**, **200d**, **200e**, **200f**, **200g**, **200h**, **200i**, **200j** and **200k**. In the exemplary embodiment, each of these bands is 1.25Mhz wide and is used to carry an IS-95 CDMA transmissions.

Page 7, the Paragraph beginning with the words "The present invention...."

The present invention provides a significantly more efficient method for acquiring the necessary system parameters in a potentially mixed bandwidth communication system. In the present invention, the Sync Channel is always transmitted in a 1x band. In the preferred embodiment, the preferred channels are channels 75, 150 and 225. Thus, a mobile station need only conduct at most three searches to receive the Sync[[h]] Channel message in 1x bandwidth in order to acquire the necessary information for acquisition of its preferred system. The present invention greatly reduces acquisition time in a mixed bandwidth communication system. In addition, by providing the Sync Channel message only on the preferred channels reduces the capacity impact of providing that overhead messaging on many more channels.

Page 9, line , the Paragraph beginning with the words "These changes to the...."

These changes to the Sync Channel messages can be accommodated without necessitating the extension of the Sync Channel message used in IS-95B and illustrated above. In the current Sync Channel message there is a large number of reserved bits that can be used to provide the additional information.

Page 12, the Paragraph beginning with the words "The Walsh spread pilot..."

The Walsh spread pilot symbols are provided to complex PN spreader **62**. Complex PN spreader **62** spreads the Walsh spread pilot symbols in accordance with two separately generated pseudonoise (PN) sequences, PN_I and PN_Q. If the two inputs to complex PN spreader **62** are designated as I and Q, the result of the complex spreading operation are two channels I' and Q' given by the equations:

$$I' = PN_I I - PN_Q Q \quad (1)$$

$$Q' = PN_Q I + PN_I Q. \quad (2)$$

The purpose of the complex PN spreading is to more evenly distribute the loading on the in-phase and quadrature channels of the QPSK modulator, which results in a reduction of the peak to average ratio on the power amplifier (not shown) of base station **30** which in turn increases the capacity of base station **30**. Complex PN spreading is described in the cdma2000 RTT proposal and is described in detail in ~~copending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/886,604~~, U.S. Patent No. 6,396,804, entitled "High Data Rate CDMA Wireless Communication System", which is assigned to the assignee of the present invention and is incorporated by reference herein. The complex PN spread pilot symbols are provided to transmitter (TMTR) **94**, which up converts, filters and amplifies the signal for transmission through antenna **56**.

Page 16, the Paragraph beginning with the words " ...."

The two components of the received signal are provided to complex PN despreader **112**. Complex PN despreader **112** despreads the received signal in accordance with two pseudonoise sequences PN_I and PN_Q. In the exemplary embodiment, the PN despreading is a complex PN despreading as is described in detail in the aforementioned ~~copending~~ U.S. Patent No. 6,396,804 ~~Application Serial No. 08/886,604~~. In the exemplary embodiment, the PN sequences used to spread forward link signals **32** are generated using a generator polynomial that is common to all base stations **30**. The spreading from base stations is distinguished from one another by the offset of the sequence.